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The Reply

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May, 1914

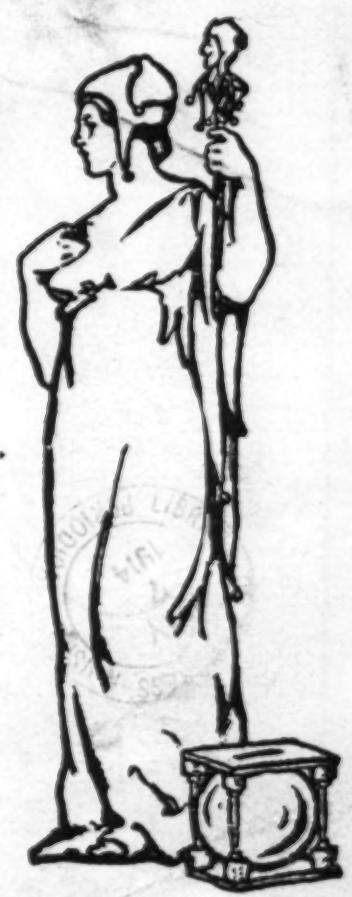
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New York
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Second Year

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The Reply

Helen S. Harmon-Brown, Editor and Publisher

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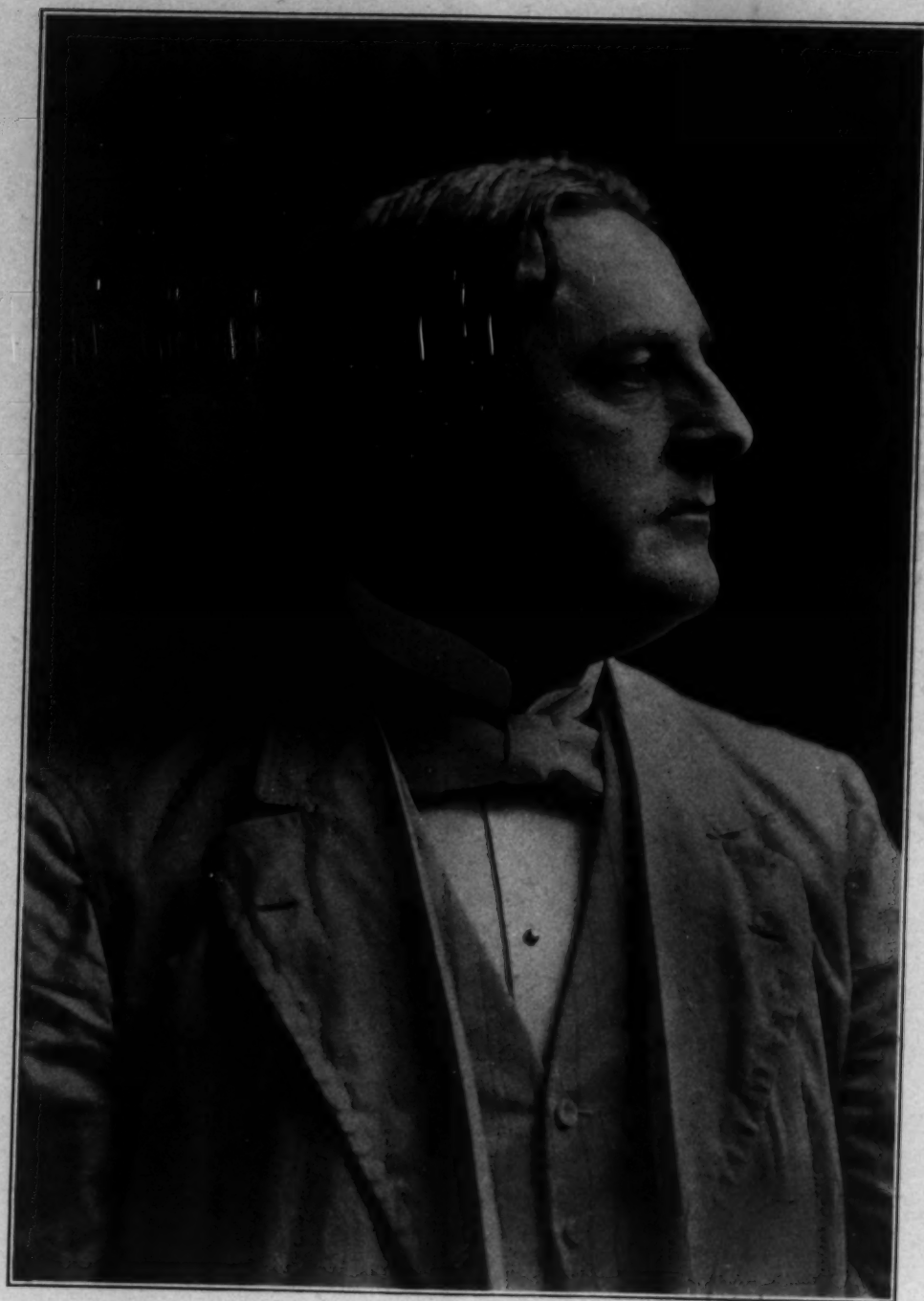
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The Reply

An Anti-Suffrage Magazine

May, 1914

EDITORIAL

WE ask the men of America to watch the women in this national crisis, which, it seems to us, is one of the best opportunities for judging the advantages that "votes for women" would secure to our country. What do we see? Of those most intimately affected by the war in Mexico—the wives of the navy—we read that they are bravely going about their home duties and singing at their posts, cheering each other when the strain seems too great—true, loyal citizens of a great country. Of the wives of our army the same is heard, as they inspire by their courage the men preparing to go to the front. We read of the hundreds of women offering their services for the only work for women in war, and the Red Cross Society goes quietly on with its work for its country, with as its head the strong woman who has declared her disbelief in "votes for women." The resolutions passed by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and indorsed by all anti-suffragists, show the spirit of loyalty and service of the true American woman who is working to preserve the home and so help her country. Let us turn to the other side of this question and witness the attitude of those women who would, by the "vote," improve every condition. How do we find that they are

helping to "hold up the hands" of those in power and to encourage our men in the duty which loyalty to country lays upon them? We read that calling a mass meeting at Cooper Union Mrs. Stanton Blatch, suffragist; Miss Todd, suffragist; Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, suffragist, and Mrs. Villard, suffragist, took the attitude ascribed to "Bill" Hayyard and William Hearst, patriots, towards the President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The first mentioned lady is reported as saying "that if President Wilson and his Cabinet had to lead the advance there would be no war." The second, a lady from California, "that if President Wilson failed to make good his 'words of peace' the women in the States where they had the ballot would see to it that he served but one term." The latter lady claimed "Mother Jones" as her ideal, calling her "the greatest woman the country had developed." Mrs. Gilman claimed for women the right to be heard, "because war is as hard on women as on men," and the present war is unworthy of our civilization." In closing, what proved to be a somewhat difficult meeting for these self-appointed critics of a great country to handle, Mrs. Villard was authorized to appoint a committee to continue the work of protesting against war

and to organize a national league of women to oppose war. Is this attitude a "far cry" from that taken by such anti-militarists as Samuel Hartman and "Becky" Edelson of the Ferrer school? As part of the preparations for their (again please note) self-appointed Independence Day the suffragists have published in the New York Evening Sun of April 25, the Woman's Declaration of Independence. The last paragraph of that document claims that "Women have made, and women will make, as many sacrifices for the honor and glory of these United States" as our men, which is absolutely true; but when the demand by this minority of women is made therein, for a share in the conduct of our government on the ground that they will be "jealous of the honor and integrity of our country," we ask the men of this country to compare the records of both anti-suffragists and suffragists and—Watch the Women.



While conceding the advantages to our country which the "woman rule" might secure, why not study conditions in the State to which suffragists always point with pride? The following, from the New York World, gives a pointed illustration:

A MAN'S WAR AND A WOMAN'S WAR.

Called to protest against the men who are making war in Mexico, the meeting of New York women at Cooper Union speedily assailed the State of Colorado, which is ruled in part by women. More American blood has been shed in that commonwealth during the past week than has been spilled in the streets of Vera Cruz.

Although there has been female suffrage in Colorado since 1893, social, political and industrial conditions are bad and have been growing worse. It was natural and creditable that New York women should condemn the atrocities

committed in the Trinidad district, but there was strange silence upon the question of the responsibility for them which rests upon women.

If actual war appears in Mexico it will be a man's war. The war that has raged in Colorado is to some extent a woman's war. If the peaceable ladies of New York have any influence it should be exerted in concentrated form upon their sisters in Colorado who have had the ballot for twenty-one years and have accomplished so little with it for humanity.



With the May number The Reply begins its second year of life. We take this opportunity to thank the loyal friends of the magazine. Writers, all of whom have freely contributed their services; subscribers, who have in many instances also contributed themselves, canvassers and those co-workers whose enthusiasm for the cause has prompted them to send The Reply broadcast to the many friends they feel are interested in opposing woman suffrage, or who, having heard but one side, are liberal enough to wish to understand both sides of this much-discussed question. We also wish to thank our patrons for their patience with the shortcomings incident to a new venture, and at the same time to state that, if as has only lately been called to our notice, there has been any irregularity in receiving the magazine, we beg that they will at once notify us which months were not received. We will send duplicates until our supply is exhausted, and in the event of not being able to supply any back numbers will make reparation by extending current subscriptions. The delay in issuing the March and April numbers, owing to unavoidable accidents, will not occur again, and hereafter The Reply will be in the hands of subscribers on the first day of each month. The purpose of this magazine is educational, and while primarily opposing woman suffrage, we will

make every effort to advance the cause of progress which we contend that the present woman movement is hampering. We maintain that the advance of woman has had no connection with the struggle for the ballot. We maintain that the work of women in the home is not "stultifying," but the most important that woman can accomplish for the nation. We contend that the effort being made by suffragists to disgust the younger generation with the natural position of women is a menace to our land.

Finally, we maintain that though a small percentage of the women of this country are obliged to leave their homes as "wage earners," they are not the discontented women represented by the suffragists. The Reply acknowledges its indebtedness to the generosity of the friends of the anti-suffrage cause who have enabled us to send this issue to 1,500 of the Jewish, Protestant and Catholic clergy of New York State. The suffragists having asked them to preach on woman suffrage on Sunday, May 3, a special fund for this purpose was asked and raised. We are now prepared to undertake such propaganda work at the request of individuals or associations on ten days' notice. Help us to reach the voters of the country with the truth about women suffrage.

ONE MORE BOSS.

When everybody, suffragettes excepted, was smiling over the news of the Chicago primary election, which showed how small a proportion of the newly enfranchised women went to the polls, Dr. Anna Shaw, national suffragist president, explained that the women had orders from headquarters to refrain from voting. "The State—that's me," said King Louis. "Headquarters—that's me," says Dr. Shaw.

So the dear creatures, just released from their bondage to man, are at once placed under the rule of a female boss. They are not to use their new powers independently, according to their individual judgment and conscience, but to avoid the polls when Dr. Sh—Headquarters says "keep away," flock to the polls when the same authority says "Go," and, of course, vote whatever ticket Head—Dr. Shaw prescribes.

It would be interesting to know how the community is to be benefited by such an addition to the electorate.



Suffragette: What do you think of our slogan—"Votes for Women, Chastity for Men?"

Victim (conciliatingly)—Why, it's a fair enough trade!—Life.

Crippling Philanthropy

The Pledge of "Will and Won't"
of the

Woman's Political Union.

I hereby promise that:

1. I will give what I can and do my share of the work to gain votes for women.

2. I will not give either money or services to any other cause until the women of New York State have been enfranchised.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

The National Woman's Suffrage Association has printed and is distributing the following slip, which it urges all suffragists to use in reply to all appeals sent to them for money:

"Until women are enfranchised efforts to ameliorate social conditions can be at best but crippled. Therefore I have decided to give such time and money as I can spare to those causes only that will bring about the political freedom of women."

"If used in large numbers, this will have a marked moral effect!"

Woman Suffrage in Finland

Reprint from The Anti-Suffrage Review.

The following letter from a Finnish correspondent will be read with interest. It deals with the experience of Finland in regard to some of those matters which Suffragists are accustomed to fasten upon as proof positive that Woman Suffrage works wonders. The writer of the letter is himself an Anti-Suffragist, but he has consulted a lady member of the Finnish Diet, who may be presumed to favor Woman Suffrage, and he incorporates her remarks in his letter. It will be seen that the Finnish Suffragist is enlightened enough to see what English Suffragists cannot grasp, that reduction in the infant mortality rate, which Finland has experienced in common with the rest of the world, has nothing to do with Woman Suffrage. If it could be ascribed to the beneficent effects of woman having votes, we should have to ascribe the increase in the illegitimate birth-rate to the same cause. The decrease in infant mortality, writes Miss Neovius, depends clearly on higher enlightenment and culture in general, and she attributes the increase in the other case to the movement of population towards the towns. Our correspondent is probably nearer the mark when he points out that Woman Suffrage has to be regarded as an attendant on those modern factors which find expression in an increase in the illegitimacy rate and divorces, and in other matters which are to be deplored. Finland, with a population of less than 3,200,000 inhabitants, and with no town of more than 150,000 inhabitants, cannot have experienced to any great extent the movement of population towards the towns. But its illegitimacy rate is 70.3, compared with 40.2 of England and Wales during the same quinquennial

period (1906-10). At the same time there is a marked increase in the number of suicides among the women of Finland. In 1905, just before Woman Suffrage was granted, the rate was 16.5 per million; in 1910 it was 40.4 per million. The male rate in the same period has risen from 96.6 to 125 per million. It would seem that modern conditions in Finland, of which Woman Suffrage is one factor, were exercising too severe a strain on the women of the country.

Again, Finland, as every other Suffrage State, is becoming more and more Socialist. In 1907 the Socialists polled 34.4 per cent. of the votes; in 1911 they polled 39.7 per cent.

The letter from our correspondent is as follows:—

To the Editor of the "Anti-Suffrage Review."

Dear Sir,—To get a more full and fair answer to the inquiry, I've asked the advice of some persons, among whom Miss Dagmar Neovius very kindly has given an answer to the point. Miss Neovius is a member of our Diet and knows the subject well. I quote from her letter:—

"1. Infant mortality of infants under one year has been on the decrease the last twenty years at rates which the following figures will show.

Of 1,000 born children there died during the following periods of 5 years an average of:

1891-1895 ... 145.0	1901-1905 ... 131.0
1896-1900 ... 138.8	1906-1910 ... 117.0

As seen from this has the death rate been decreasing most after the year 1906?

2. Of 1,000 living born children were the following numbers illegitimate dur-

ing periods of 5 years as specified below:—

1871-187585.0	1891-189564.6
1876-188073.0	1896-190066.4
1881-188570.1	1901-190565.0
1886-189065.4	1906-191070.3

The one as well as the other of those conditions can as little be ascribed to the Woman Suffrage as if the figures had been pointing the other way. The decrease in infant mortality depends clearly on higher enlightenment and culture in general; but the increase of illegitimately born children will find its best explanation in the increase of the population of the towns because it is within these that such an increase is taking place.

In connection with this it should not be forgotten that the women in the Diet have given a special interest to laws for the protection of children. So lady members of the Diet have presented, among other petitions: (1) The betterment of the judicial position of illegitimate children; (2) a general law for the protection of children against ill-treatment, neglect and such like; (3) the raising of the age of protection for girls with regard to crimes of immorality committed against them, which all petitions have been passed by the Diet.

3. With regard to the age of consent, the earlier Diet of 1908 passed a law initiated by woman, which law changed a paragraph so that the age of consent was raised from 15 to 17 years.

From what I have here put forward it will be seen that the influence of Woman Suffrage with us re questions of this kind has been in the direction of the protection of children through laws and the awakening of the sense of responsibility of the community towards the children."

In this statement I would specially point out that one of the most eager defendants of Woman Suffrage admits that the figures the statistics are showing are not dependent on Woman Suff-

frage. They had probably been somewhat the same also without it.

In this connection it may not be out of the way to point out some other figures which we also get from our statistics.

The general birthrate is on the decrease, as the following figures are showing.

Living born children in percentage of the average population:—

19013.25	19063.13
19023.15	19073.12
19033.04	19083.07
19043.18	19093.12
19053.05	19103.01

Thus the average for the years 1901-1905 amounts to 3.13 per cent. and for the years 1906-1910 to 3.09.

The divorces are increasing at an appalling rate:—

1901105	1906171
1902117	1907126
1903119	1908173
1904129	1909204
1905153	1910187

For the years 1901-1905 the yearly average was 124 divorces, and for the years 1906-1910 165.6 divorces. These are serious facts to think about. Of course the population has also been increasing, but not nearly at the same rate.

I don't mean to say that these figures should be taken as results of Woman Suffrage, but assert surely that the emancipation of women with attendant Woman Suffrage is in a suspicious harmony with other modern factors which produce this end. The general tendency of Woman Suffrage is clearly in the direction of loosening the family ties, or in other words, of lowering the morals. True, women in Parliament may get some laws through for the protection of children; but the beneficial effects of some of these laws will in all probability be very doubtful; e. g., these good ladies supported by male members of the Diet are trying their best to extinguish the border lines between legiti-

mate and illegitimate children. When writing the word "illegitimate" some of them used to put it within inverted commas, which ought to be quite unnecessary.

If statistics may be taken as an indicator for our experience with the experiment with Woman Suffrage, they surely do not compel us to become supporters of this suffrage. On the contrary, we have reasons enough to sound notes of warning to others who are inclined to introduce this reform.

Yours truly, O. Eklund.

Helsingfors, Finland,

Dec. 23, 1913.



ANTI-SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS

In marked contrast to the noisy self-advertising demonstrations of the Suffragist-Socialist-Anti-Militarist are the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

Resolved, That we believe in leaving the decision of the policy of peace or war to the men of the nation, but in case of war we stand ready to render to the nation such service as American women have always rendered in like emergencies.



DELAY ILLINOIS DECISION.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—The Supreme Court of Illinois adjourned at Springfield to-night without rendering a decision regarding the constitutionality of the woman suffrage law, on which hinges the legality of the recent municipal and local option elections throughout the State. No decision will be handed down until the June term.



GERMANS MUZZLE SYLVIA.

DRESDEN, April 15.—Sylvia Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, was to-day prohibited by the police from addressing a public meeting.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Union League Club of New York. Dr. Anna Shaw finds them "amusing," as an expression of opinion, "carrying little weight," and showing the "superficial knowledge of the subject" by the members of this "organization," composed of "wealthy elderly gentlemen—a group of men of the last generation." In this connection we quote from a letter addressed to the New York Evening Post by Walter Newell.

"The last club book shows, out of a total active membership of 1,792,897—or exactly one-half—joined the club within the last ten years. Facts are stronger than 'talk' on this matter as well as on 'suffrage.'"

WHEREAS, the question of extending the suffrage to the women of the State of New York is being actively agitated; and

WHEREAS, an amendment of the Constitution of the State, extending the suffrage to women has been proposed; and

WHEREAS, we believe that such extension of the suffrage would be detrimental to the best interests of the people of the State;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it

RESOLVED, at this Regular Meeting of the Union League Club, held on the 9th day of April, 1914, after notice and full discussion of the subject, that the Union League Club is opposed to any amendment of the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to the women of the State of New York;

And be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be sent to the Governor and all the members of the Legislature of the State.

Shall Women Vote?

An Attempt to Cut a Gordian Knot

by

A. J. WOLFGARTEN, Ph. D.

IN CONCLUSION allow me to offer a few practical suggestions for the Catholic women voters. The franchise—better suffrage—is here, whether you wanted it or not, it is here. Sometimes people have distinction thrust upon them, and as the French say: noblesse oblige—rank imposes obligation. Gladly would I tell you to go home, cook an extra high crock-full of doughnuts for the children or study out some simple, modest fashion for womankind, and forget all about your new role, but alas this will not do. Willy nilly you must now use your rights, use them earnestly, conscientiously. Your enemies—I mean the enemies of womanly dignity and happiness, of your families, of true American liberty, of Religion are hard at work. You must defeat their purpose; much social reform is needed; perhaps some reform may be accomplished by woman's vote and other influence; you should not lag behind in the attempt to bring it about. And how? Vote for men (and women where required) of sterling moral worth only, and do not strike from your ballot all Catholics if they are otherwise qualified for the office they seek; if I mistake not Catholics enjoy full citizenship and are therefore eligible to public service the same as the rest. Other things equal, see to it that a proportionate number of Catholics are found in the legislature, at the bar, in public institutes such as hospitals, orphanages, etc., where the spiritual welfare of Catholic inmates is in great jeopardy without them. Watch the lawmakers and others

lest they rob you of your hard-earned money for unnecessary, dishonest, socialistic hobbies, or class-legislation; lest they imperil Christian civilization, liberty of education and liberty of conscience. Unless we are ever on the alert harm is sure to come to us, because there are very many around us who do not like us, among them, I fancy, some Suffrage Clubs. As for the information required to cast an intelligent vote I should not refer you to your daily, at least not to one or the other paper alone, as most of them are onesided, especially about election time. Listen to what good people have to say on the topics of the day, consult your husbands and fathers and above all do not overlook the Catholic press, for if that recommends or takes issue against any candidate or measure it is usually for serious reasons and upon the best evidence. Some zealous suffragettes are urging their dear sisters of club-renown to come forward and teach the untrained women who might otherwise be influenced by their husbands or brothers or sweethearts. They ought to add: or the priests, because it is these they are most afraid of. My fondest hope is that our women will gladly forego the pleasure of being taught by such professional politicians and rather take their cue at home, or in their own Catholic societies, or if needs be from the priest. Ah, now there will be trouble! Catholics in politics! Priests in politics!—Are they? Most assuredly. Or did anyone ever imagine they were not? Politics is derived from "politikos"

which means belonging to the citizen. Are Catholics and Catholic priests citizens in this land of the free? Why yes. And real, full citizens? Undoubtedly. Well, then it behooves them, as much as any other citizens, to take an active interest in the welfare of the country; this is politics in the good sense of the word. To play the game of politics, which is nothing else than cunning, often crooked machination to seize lucrative positions, a jostling for graft and spoils, is not Catholic of course. If Catholics are found in that game, especially if they play it as Catholics to catch Catholic votes, their records ought to be looked up. You know then what I mean by politics in which Catholics, and also priests, ought to be engaged; if the word is offensive, call it practical patriotism in shaping the destiny of the country, in working out true progress, but slowly, conservatively and without detriment to basic principles of good government. In such politics we have always been and always shall be. As to priests, do not expect them to meddle with party platforms (unless there be anything offensive to evident justice or to religion in them) nor with party interests (these tend to further distributive equity), but deny them not the rights of every good citizen, personally, and above all deny them not the God-given right to raise their voice in defense of faith and morals. Priests who are not cowards will not yield this last right (though they might the first) but rather suffer persecution, and banishment, and death.

After this slight diversion which I thought appropriate to forestall possible misgivings to which even some Catholics are prone on account of old, threadbare prejudices and calumnies, I return to our subject and hasten to a close. To be effective, political activity in a republic like ours must be organized. Hence, I would urge Catholic ladies to organize in order to be prepared for de-

cisive battle. As nearly all of our married women belong to some fraternal organization or parochial society already, a banding together on a larger scale will be comparatively easy. There should be diocesan and state and national federations of Catholic societies of women just as there are of men. These once established, we need fear nothing from the fanatical and very un-American intrigues of our enemies who are the enemies of our country as well.

For the rest, place not too much confidence in woman's suffrage. It will not solve the social question, least of all woman's own problem. Educate your daughters in the old-fashioned way; teach them reverence, piety, the homely art of housekeeping, thrift, mortification and modesty, and you will have done more for the good of your sex, aye for the happiness and real progress of mankind, than could be hoped from the most extended franchise.

THE END



A SUFFRAGIST'S RETORT.

A LEADING suffragist to whom, at the suggestion of a friend, we sent a copy of *The Reply*, answers the attention with the following, written on a postal card: "Please remove my name from your mailing list. *The Reply* is so full of lies that I consider it would be a disgrace to my family to have it in the house for one night." It is to be hoped that this good woman is an exception among her party, for it hardly augurs well for the unbiased government to be expected from women if they cannot even read the views of the opposition. However little we agree with their expressed opinions, *The Reply* acknowledges its debt to the suffrage organs for its information in regard to suffragists' activities and views.

Let the Census Testify

PETTICOAT STATES.

	Population.
Arizona	204,235
California	2,377,549
Colorado	799,024
Idaho	325,594
Kansas	1,690,949
Oregon	672,765
Utah	373,351
Washington	1,141,990
Wyoming	145,965
Total	7,731,541

PANTALOON STATES.

	Population.
Alabama	2,138,093
Arkansas	1,574,449
Connecticut	1,114,576
Delaware	202,322
Florida	751,139
Georgia	2,609,121
Indiana	2,700,876
Iowa	2,224,771
Kentucky	2,289,905
Louisiana	1,656,388
Maine	742,371
Maryland	1,295,346
Massachusetts	3,366,416
Michigan	2,810,173
Minnesota	2,075,708
Mississippi	1,797,114
Missouri	3,293,335
Montana	376,053
Nebraska	1,192,214
Nevada	81,875
New Hampshire	430,572
New Jersey	2,537,167
New Mexico	327,301
New York	9,113,279
North Carolina	2,206,287
North Dakota	577,056
Ohio	4,767,121
Oklahoma	1,657,155
Pennsylvania	7,665,111
Rhode Island	542,610
South Carolina	1,515,400
South Dakota	583,888
Tennessee	2,184,789
Texas	3,896,542
Vermont	355,956
Virginia	2,061,612
West Virginia	1,221,119
Wisconsin	2,333,860

Total 78,269,050

UNDETERMINED.

Illinois 5,638,591

Why I Do Not Want to Vote

by

A NEW YORK CITY TEACHER

PHYSICIANS and scientists tell us that we may inherit a trait of character prominent in an ancestor a hundred generations back, and if our way-back paternal ancestor had a fondness for trim boots at any cost, we may discover that our shoe bill is longer than our hat bill, or, we may laugh when we are angry, and learn that he laughed when he met his enemy in a duel.

The distinction between physical traits and habits of character is often difficult to make. Perhaps the separation of the great toe from the other toes reveals the fact that our ancient grandmother wore sandals bound on with a thong passing next to the big toe, or that she climbed trees and clung to the branches by twining her toes about them.

Be all this as it may, my mental attitude has undoubtedly been influenced by the ambitions and attainments of my forebears. From all the women who preceded me back to Eve, few have had any political understandings or aspirations, and while I learn easily to sew, to teach, and to manage a household, like all other average women, I skip the politics along with the stock quotations and base-ball news.

I deny that this is because I lack brains. It is because femininity has not applied itself to these things. Women as well as men, think in masses, and women in general would acknowledge this statement as typical. Few of us are genuinely interested in base-ball, stocks or politics, but any woman will read an article on "How to Be Beautiful," because we have so long been told that beauty is our greatest power.

Some say, "There is no doubt that

women will eventually secure enough voting privileges to swing the elections in the United States," but when that time comes, chaos more perplexing than that which followed the trail of the carpetbagger after the Civil War, will result. Law and order must temporarily depend upon sheer physical force, and do we also want to become soldiers?

So, firstly, I do not want to vote, because I do not understand politics. Understanding will follow liking, and if someone will kindly prepare a condensed political history of our country, that I can absorb in small doses, I will try to enjoy it, and like Samantha Allen, "I will be very thorough about it," for does the average woman, even she who is an enthusiastic suffragist, know the real difference between the Republican's creed, and the platform of the Democrats? She does not, so it's no use to ask her who the great Whig candidates were, nor why Aaron Burr was defeated in the race for the presidency.

Secondly, I do not want to vote, for the responsibility is too great. If we insist on having the ballot, we must prove that we can reform politics and society by reforming them when we begin to vote. The burden of renovating the seats of government is rather appalling. No doubt there'll be plenty of good furniture sent to the scrap-heap, and some very poor substitutes installed during the trying-out process. There is no question that improved specimens are more than necessary in many places, but Justice, though blind, eventually strikes to the heart of evil, and there are yet good men and true.

Politics and society may need purifying, but the old, old argument still holds

true: "Purify the hearts of your sons and husbands. No further campaign is necessary."

Thirdly, I do not want to vote for the reason that it will be another drain on my time. It's an additional tax on our already over-burdened womanhood. We bring up the children, we teach them in school, and we keep the churches going. Can't the men do the voting?

The demands of life today are enormous. We have no time to sing to the babies, nor to putter with noodle soup, nor to cement friendships. Great friendships are fast dwindling out, but they are not so important in the long run as the selection of the right songs for the family circle. In fact, very few of us are none too sure that we have done all we can in regulating things nearer home than the country-at-large.

We all agree that there are many capable and conscientious women who have the time, the intellect, and the exemplary household which permits them to assume politics. Some of us have not the money to oil the machinery of the household, sufficiently to make it an example. A few of us have not the intellect that reforms governments, but more of us are like Mrs. Jellyby, of Bleak House: we have duties to individuals which are more urgent than our duties to the state.

Lastly, the lords of creation hoisted themselves on pedestals, centuries ago. A few decades back, we began to build pedestals for our own sex, in order that we might pull down some of these unworthy gods, with the result that many of us now dwarf our companions, the men of our family.

Personally, I esteemed my father so highly, and respect his memory so much, and have such an unshakable faith in his right to my regard, that I cannot but believe there are other good men who are fit and surviving in the great struggle between injustice and truth.

AS TO "THE FIFTH WHEELERS."

Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest writes a long letter concerning an article that originated in *The Reply*. She protests against the designation of women who wish to be watchers at the polls at "fifth wheelers." There is no space to publish the entire letter in our columns, nor is that necessary. But we gladly give her the benefit of her statement. Her points were: That the bill at Albany to authorize women watchers would not pass, because when they have acted as such they have been too efficient. That she knows one woman who, as a watcher, visited the address of every voter in her district; that when the women watched they did not abuse their privileges by electioneering, and that the ballots on constitutional amendments are usually counted carelessly.



REASONS FOR BEING A SUFFRAGIST.

One woman tells me she does not want to vote, but suffrage is bound to come and she likes to be on the winning side.

Another—She does not want to vote, but if other women do, she has no right to stand in their way.

Another—(she is not a feminist)—She wishes to be more companionable to her husband.

Another—She knows a woman who pays taxes, and has no vote. Her two sons own nothing, are drunkards, and can vote. It is all wrong!

Another—She knows nothing about law or government, but she wants the vote and is going to have it!

Another—She wants the vote because she knows how bad men are—and it's nobody's business!

A SONG OF DEGREES.

Reprint from Anti-Suffrage Review.

1.

'Twas in the dull Victorian days,
When law was still respected,
I caught from Mr. Mill the craze
With which I am infected;
My mind received a curious twist,
And so, in desperation,
I soon became a Suffragist
Through lack of occupation.

2.

And then when Mr. Mill was proved
A failure in predictions,
And grievances were all removed,
Despite his airy fictions,
My former view I quickly changed
And said it was a jest O!
And in a magazine arranged
*An "Anti" manifesto.

3.

Alas! I found this enterprise
Too small for my ambition;
An "Anti" will not advertise,
Or prate about her mission;
And as she does not seek for fame,
The papers hardly heed her,
So Mrs. Fawcett soon became
My prophetess and leader.

4.

The Suffrage methods then I saw
Must needs be law-abiding;
But soon I spied a fatal flaw
That made the rule misleading;
I therefore joined the Churchman's
League,
For bishops, deans, and parsons
Subscribe and thus condone intrigue
With outrages and arsons.

5.

Awile I toyed with other claims—
The Actors' and the Tories'—
Whose leaders' skill in borrowing names
Has earned undying glories;
And some have merit—but I grant
That all deserve our strictures;
So I will be a militant
And smash the nation's pictures.

6.

If you would reach the height of fame,
When Israel Zangwill lauds you,
When Lincoln's bishop dare not blame,
And Kensington's applauds you
(For breach of laws such high applause
Must fully re-imburse one),
Then Emmeline should be your queen
Till you can find a worse one.

J. A. P.

* Two prominent Suffragists signed
the original Anti-Suffrage manifesto in
the Nineteenth Century.



4,500 NURSES READY FOR WAR SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The American Red Cross has 4,500 nurses enrolled and ready for service with the forces in Mexico, according to Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Miss Boardman said that a meeting of the Red Cross War Relief Board probably will be called by its chairman, Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the army. She added that one of the first moves in case of war would be the establishment of reserve hospitals for sick and wounded on the Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Hospital ships for the army and navy also are contemplated. The Red Cross expects to appeal to chambers of commerce and civic organizations for support of its hospitals and ships.



FRENCH SUFFRAGISTS LOSE.

PARIS, April 7.—French women have not the right to vote, according to a decision pronounced to-day by the Court of Cessation.

The Women's Rights League of France had tried to have its members register as voters for the coming elections and had applied to the lower court, which ruled against them.

An appeal was then made to the higher court, which confirmed the decision.

Still At It

LONDON, April 1.—A curious state of affairs, which goes some way to explain the increasing number of militant suffragettes, has been discovered at one of the most fashionable girls' schools in London.

A sixteen-year-old schoolgirl remarked to a reporter who made the discovery:

"Oh, yes, we have a sort of 'suffrage lesson' every morning after prayers. Almost every girl in the school is a keen suffragette."

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 4.—The caretaker of a large vacant mansion near Rutherglen, three miles southeast of Glasgow, yesterday captured a militant suffragette found hiding in a cupboard in the cellar of the mansion. The woman was locked up by the caretaker, who telephoned the police, who arrested her. The police arrived too late, however, to prevent the escape of several other suffragettes in the building, who, in their hurried flight, had left their cloaks behind them. Search of the mansion disclosed bottles containing petroleum and also cotton wool and matches and other inflammable material, which had been placed evidently with the purpose of starting fires.

BELFAST, April 9.—Militant suffragettes continued their campaign of arson in Ulster to-day by setting the torch to Orleans, an old mansion near Carrickfergus, on Belfast Lough.

The residence was burned to the ground.

The usual suffrage literature was found littered about the grounds.

LONDON, April 11.—May Stewart, the militant suffragette, who with a

(Continued on next Page.)

Starting It

About two hundred persons gathered in the assembly rooms of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at No. 131 West 104th street, to hear Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale and Mrs. Anne Riley Hale debate on woman suffrage.

Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner, presided at the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Methodist Brotherhood and arranged by the Woman Suffrage party of the Seventeenth Assembly District. After the debate was over the presiding officer asked both factions in the audience to rise. The hostesses (the Woman Suffrage Party) arose, and as their guests (members of the Guidon Club, opposed to suffrage) stood, they were hissed by the former!

"The effect of our male civilization upon the family, the child and the home," said Charlotte Perkins Gilman recently in the third of her series of "Studies in Masculism" at the Hotel Astor, "has been to keep women too feminine and not enough human; to govern and dominate children instead of allowing them to normally develop, and to make the home a place kept by one-half of the world for the comfort of the other half instead of making it a place of rest and joy for every one."

Mrs. Gilman feels very strongly on the subject of names, although she suggests no immediate remedy. "It is a gross injustice," she says, "a ridiculous absurdity, for only one-half of our communities to have names and the other half no names at all. Women before marriage have their fathers' names; when they are married they have their husbands' names; they never have a

(Continued on next Page.)

STILL AT IT.

(Continued from preceding Page.)

cleaver tried to demolish a case of valuable porcelains in the British Museum on April 9, created such a disturbance when charged to-day that the police magistrate was compelled to adjourn the trial.

LOWESTOFT, England, April 12.—A large number of suffragettes disturbed the service at St. John's Church to-day while the Bishop of Norwich was officiating. Several days ago the Bishop was visited by a delegation of suffragettes, and after a long parley consented to see two of them. They protested to him against the forcible feeding of women, and he promised to take their protest under consideration.

To-day they kept up a continuous chanting of "God save Emmeline Pankhurst!" Several of them were ejected, when others ran to the foot of the pulpit and exclaimed: "My Lord Bishop, will you protest against the torturing of women?"

BELFAST, April 18.—The militant suffragette "arson squad" was in action here again to-day. The municipal tea rooms of the Bellevue Gardens were destroyed by fire at a loss of about \$15,000. The usual suffragette literature was found scattered about the premises.

Suffragettes interrupted the proceedings of a labor party celebrating at Bradford to-day. One flung a bag of flour at James Ramsay MacDonald, Socialist and Labor member of Parliament.



HOW SHALL SHE "TALK" US?

Warnings against the raucous voice have been issued to the American woman, but the caucus voice is worse yet.—Washington Post.

STARTING IT!

(Continued from preceding Page.)

name of their own to keep and pass down to their children."

The post office authorities are defied again by The Woman Rebel, the editor of which is a woman.

In her refusal to list her property for taxation, the irate president of the suffragists writes as follows:

"Let our protest be universal and let every believer in justice unite in this mode of passive resistance and steadfastly refuse to assist the government in its unjust and tyrannical violation of its own fundamental principle that "taxation and representation are inseparable," and thus prove ourselves worthy descendants of noble ancestors who counted no price too dear to pay in defense of liberty and equality and justice.

"ANNA H. SHAW."

Moylan, Pan., December 26, 1913.



THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

(From a Letter in New York Times.)

I am in favor of votes for women, in favor of wives using their own judgment as to whether or not they shall become mothers, and I am most decidedly in favor of divorce. The world must advance and we women cannot stand still.

EMMA J. ROGERS.

New York, March 20, 1914.



HER VOTING BONNET.

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother dear,

For to-morrow is election and I have to vote this year.

I've the prettiest bonnet, mother, for the polls you ever saw,

And I'm going to vote, dear mother—Heaven only knows what for!

—Laurana W. Sheldon in the New York Times.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE THESE WOMEN ADDED TO OUR VOTER?

A western paper says:

"Really we have more to fear from the ignorant women in the ranks of the I. W. W. than from the men. The I. W. W. leaders soon educate the newcomers, so that they understand that women in this country are not handled just the same as men, when disturbing the peace, and taking advantage of this the front ranks of the strikers are filled with women and children and the men bring up the rear, doing much of the shouting. This was the case in the Lawrence, Paterson, Little Falls and other I. W. W. strikes. Under such a cover a great deal of damage can be done and the guilty ones escape. But the time has arrived when consideration for sex will not prevent the summary action needed to check the rioting and disorder where the industrial workers are at work. The leaders have been given timely warning, and regardless of reformers and yellow journal agitation, if the women place themselves in the front ranks, they must take the consequences. A woman strike rioter is the worst kind of a rioter and must hereafter be treated as such."

And yet, these kind of women would be the very ones that would vote if we had woman suffrage.

Is it wise, is it just to the nation?



MRS. TAFT AMONG THE ANTIS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the ex-President, has joined the local branch of the Connecticut association opposed to woman suffrage, according to the announcement made to-night by the chairman, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Prof. E. W. Hopkins, of Yale.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE ACTIVITY IN ALBANY.

Poster of Albany Branch New York State Women Opposed to Women Suffrage:

PROTEST-ANTS

Women who protest against the infliction of another burden of their busy lives, and who are opposed to the masculinization of their sex, are invited to visit

ANTI-SUFFRAGE
HEADQUARTERS
59 STATE STREET

(adjoining the Evening Journal office) where literature on the suffrage question can be procured, and every noon an address will be delivered by

APRIL 27 to MAY 2
will be

REGISTRATION WEEK

for all to register as protestants against this "reform against nature." No dues, no organization. Only an expression of individual opinion.

Normal women realize the supremacy of their position and strive to be worthy of it. Not one in ten asks for more influence or heavier responsibilities.

Should one woman in ten impose her will on the 90 per cent. who protest?

COME AND REGISTER YOUR
PROTEST.

LET HOME RULE PREVAIL.
MEN ARE WELCOME.



WHY SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?

Women must be superior, equal, or inferior to men as voters. If superior, why not disfranchise all men; if equal, what benefit is suffrage; if inferior, by no means should any good citizen encourage women's suffrage?

No doubt can exist of women's physical inferiority, and their inability to enforce their views as expressed by votes. This is a most important instance of inferiority as voters.

If equal, it is claimed the vote will secure some alleged rights. This argument implies that the majority of men are too stupid to know what they do.

For Herbert Spencer says, "It is illogical to suppose that men will refuse to women certain rights, but will give them the vote with which to obtain these rights." Perhaps it is true men are stupid, but is it polite of suffragists to hint at it so strongly when asking the vote? We now come to the question of superiority as voters, and if established beyond reasonable doubt I see no escape from the corollary that men should be disfranchised. Until it is established, man's duty to resist suffrage is as clear to me as that of a man who would prevent a woman from rocking a boat for her sake and his own.

F. W.



SCORES SOCIALIST REGIME.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Socialist administration of Schenectady, which terminated the first of the year, was criticised in reports of the fiscal affairs of the city made to State Comptroller Sohmer to-day by examiners from his office. They reported that during 1913 the debt of the city was increased 50.4 per cent., and that now its debt contracting powers are within 1.3 per cent. of the limit allowed by law.

"The examiners also report," says a statement by the Comptroller, "that a municipal grocery store, an ice bureau, a farm, a lodging house and an employment bureau were illegally established and cost the city \$6,500."

About \$21,000 was expended during the year in payment of claims not properly chargeable against the city, continued the report.



Are we all Antis?

Certainly not! The oldest member we have is Uncle Sam—
He stands by us and we stand by him.

TOMA LEWIS.

UNION LEAGUE WAS SPARED.

A gloomy atmosphere prevailed yesterday in the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, at 48 East Thirty-fourth street, due not so much to the weather conditions as to disappointment occasioned by the temporary desertion of the cause by the masculine champions in the Men's League. They had retreated without hurling even one verbal shot at their political enemies in the Union League in the threatened vocal war of retaliation against the anti-woman suffrage resolution adopted by the Union League a few days ago.

The orators of the Men's League rode bravely up Murray Hill in a big automobile at 3 p. m., with the colors of the league draped fore and aft on the vehicle, and halted at the anti-woman suffrage citadel of clubdom, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, where another car occupied by suffragists was waiting.

"I guess the joke is on us to-day," commented James Lees Laidlaw, the banker, who is president of the Men's League, and was scheduled as the chief speaker in the attack on the Union League.

"We cannot get any attention in this storm," suggested Alfred Brown, another Men's League speaker, noting the people scurrying by and hastening to shelter from rain and wind. This was agreed to by all the others, and so the order was given to retreat. The clubmen at the windows smiled and waved their hands in a parting salute when the suffrage warriors turned and went down Murray Hill.



"DRYS" WIN IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—Anti-saloon advocates were elated to-day over victories in most of the Minnesota cities of the fourth class which held local option elections yesterday.

Even St. Peter, where saloons have operated for more than sixty years, was swept into the dry column.

PERVERTED SYMPATHY.

The following editorial from the New York World is reprinted by request:—

"Writing to The World in behalf of the condemned "gunmen," Mrs. Inez Milholland-Boissevain asserts that—

"Life, education and environment have penalized these youths to the fullest extent, as evidenced by their every word and act."

"With due respect to Mrs. Boissevain, this is sheer nonsense. These young men were penalized by themselves, and by themselves alone.

They came of decent, hard-working parents. They were born under exactly the same conditions that tens of thousands of industrious, law-abiding men in New York were born. They had the same educational opportunities. They had the same chance to make something of themselves. They did not become criminals by circumstance. They are not warped and misshapen offspring of our present social conditions," as Mrs. Boissevain calls them. They elected a criminal career as the easiest way of making a living. Society did not lead them to the shadow of the death-chair. They blazed their own trail.

"Mrs. Boissevain does not believe in capital punishment. That is a debatable question. But the death sentence over these "gunmen" is no more an argument against capital punishment than is the death sentence over Schmidt. Nor are their cases the kind over which Mrs. Boissevain need waste 'sympathy and everlasting pity.'

'If any part of society is to blame for the fate of the 'gunmen,' however, it is the philanthropic and uplifting element with which Mrs. Boissevain is identified. For years various writers, lecturers, agitators and social workers in this community have been preaching a gospel that is a gospel of disaster.

"They have been teaching in effect that society owes everybody a living; that work is bondage; that workers are

wage-slaves; that all employers are oppressors; that civilization is a tyrant which grinds out the lives of the poor to create luxuries for the rich, and that nobody is responsible for anything he may do unless he happens to have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

What wonder that our Whitey Lewises, our Dago Franks, our Gyps the Blood and our Lefty Louies drink in this contempt for honest labor, and for fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters who are content to earn their bread in the sweat of their faces! Why work when one can be a thug, a tinhorn gambler, a pimp, a cheap burglar and a criminal parasite upon society in general? That sort of doctrine is pounded into the ears of the youth of New York every day. Fortunately most of them have too much sense and character to follow it. But that is not the fault of the social agitators who spare no effort to teach the degradation of labor.

Society owes neither reparation nor apology to the graduates of this school. Whatever sympathy the World has to give, whatever help it can offer, will not be wasted upon "gunmen" convicted of murder. Whatever measure of sympathy and help the World can extend to struggling humanity is reserved for the boys and girls, the men and women who are seeking to make something of themselves, who are striving to be useful members of society, who are not afraid to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, and who try to do their duty as God gives them strength and light to see that duty. These are the people whose battle the World esteems it a high privilege to help fight, and we shall waste none of our time in blubbering over convicted "gunmen," the manner of whose death will be no more shameful than the manner of their life.



SUFFRAGE AND THIRST.

To the Editor of the Evening Sun:

Sir: Numerous writers of an optimistic turn of mind are predicting the coming of prohibition if we have female suffrage. That a State may have a large prohibition territory and still have most of its inhabitants living in "wet" territory is shown by New York, with 58 per cent. of its area "dry" and only 7 per cent. of its population living in dry territory and 93 per cent. living in the 42 per cent. of wet territory; and Connecticut, with 75 per cent. of dry territory and 83 per cent. of its population living in the 25 per cent. of its wet area.

So it is with Wyoming, where woman has had the ballot since 1869. Wyoming's area is 98 per cent. dry and only 34 per cent. of its population are living in dry territory, and nearly 12,000 of the 50,000 inhabitants living in dry territory are Indians living on reservations which Federal law makes dry, so that less than 39,000 people are living in dry territory over which the votes of the State have any jurisdiction.

Colorado, where woman suffrage has existed for twenty years, has 92 per cent. dry area and only 54 per cent. of inhabitants living in dry territory.

Idaho has 63 per cent. dry territory and 67 per cent. of population in dry territory.

Washington is 87 per cent. dry area and 42 per cent. of population live in dry territory, from which deduct 3,700 square miles area and 11,000 inhabitants for Indian reservation, while the voting of 87 per cent. area dry only abolished 572 saloons; there are 3,213 persons holding Federal retail liquor license tax receipts within the State, 1,100 of which are saloon licenses, and as local option has been in force since 1909 and woman suffrage since 1910, it does not appear that woman suffrage has caused a very great revolution in the liquor traffic.

After twelve years of strenuous effort by the Anti-Saloon League the Legisla-

ture of California passed a local option law the same year woman suffrage was adopted by constitutional amendment, and now the advocates of woman suffrage are claiming the credit of redeeming the State from its lost and fallen condition, but with their boasted 75 per cent. dry area it hardly looks as though irrigation would be needed in the near future, as only 25 per cent. of the population is left in dry territory, and 15,768 persons hold Federal liquor license tax receipts within the State. And San Francisco has 2,103 saloons (the largest number per 1,000 population of any city in the Union except Milwaukee, and twice as many as New York city) and in addition is admitted to have 1,400 "blind tigers."

Now compare the population of these six suffrage States with the population of six of the nearest neighboring non-suffrage States, with nearly the same area, viz: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Montana and Nevada. While the six suffrage States have only 37 per cent. of population in dry territories the six non-suffrage States have 70 per cent. in dry territory.

Denver has more than one and a half times as many saloons as the whole State of Arkansas. Seattle has the same number of saloons per capita as Providence, R. I. San Francisco, with a population of 417,000, has more saloons than Philadelphia, with 1,550,000 population, and more than Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit or Buffalo, all of which are much larger than San Francisco.

G. D. BLATCHLEY.

New York, April 6.



"Bath-House John" won by four to one in Chicago and all the women candidates were overwhelmingly defeated. Evidently we shall have to wait a year or two for the millennium.—New York World.

Press News and Notes

THE FIRST anti-suffrage convention ever held in this country will convene next Thursday, April 30, at Harrisburg, Pa., and will be largely attended by delegates from labor associations, male and female. The men object to the certain reductions of wages following the increased entrance of women into competition with them in their work; and the women engaged in such competition object to having the additional duty of considering political questions thrust upon them, realizing perfectly that votes do not make positions or pay salaries. The anti-suffrage associations, consisting in enormous majority of women and largely of female wage-earners, are increasing in number by leaps and bounds, and are in fact fast overtaking the suffrage organizations, though the latter have been at work for sixty or seventy years, whereas there was no general organization among women opposed to the female-suffrage plan until two or three years ago.

The "anti" luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, proved to be the largest affair of the kind ever given by women for any purpose. More than a thousand attended, and many others were too late to secure places, every inch of available space being reserved some time in advance.

Of all the amusing attempts of the Suffragettes to explain away the re-election, due absolutely to the apathy of the female voters, of the Mayor of Seattle, who was recalled some time ago for alleged open alliance with prostitution and saloon interests, most interesting is that of Alice Stone Blackwell. She says that "Gill's election was a victory for the right, since the candidate pitted against him was distinctly more objectionable

than he." That is to say, the women of Seattle permitted, without protest or action, two shady characters to run for the mayoralty! What becomes of the pet notion of the Suffragettes that if women voted, the character of all candidate for public office would have to be irreproachable? Great is Suffragette logic. No wonder the female school principal at Cologne has won her suit for libel against a woman who called her a Suffragette, the court agreeing with the plaintiff that the Suffragettes had shown themselves to be "scarcely normal," and that educated people generally would refuse to send children to a school if the principal was suspected of being a Suffragette.

The Albany Knickerbocker.

At the headquarters opened at 59 State Street, Albany, next to the Journal office, literature, flowers and badges were offered, and ten-minute addresses delivered. The great object is to secure the registration of all men and women who oppose forcing the vote upon women at the dictation of a very petty minority, estimated by the Suffrage Association itself at "nearly eight per cent. of the women of the country;" and all persons who object to that proposal owe it to their sense of public duty to register. Nobody is asked to join any association or assume any sort of responsibility, by so doing. It is only desired to list the names. Mrs. Moncure C. Carpenter was in charge on Monday, Miss Marsh on Tuesday, Miss Newman on Wednesday, Mrs. Hancock Griffin on Thursday, Mrs. J. Bartlett Hydorn on Friday; and these ladies were assisted by a corps of others, including Mrs. Robert Babcock, Mrs. Dr. Boyd, Mrs. Dr. Blatner, Mrs. P. J. Callan, Mrs. Paul Cook, Mrs. Edgar Cotrell,

Mrs. Dr. Elting, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Mrs. Sam. Hessberg, Mrs. J. Townsend Lansing, Miss Annie M'Clellan, Mrs. Donald M'Donald, Miss Emma Odell, Mrs. John de Witt Peltz, Mrs. C. P. Stevens, Mrs. Geo. W. Stedman, Miss Ten Eyck, Mrs. R. J. Waddell, and Mrs. Henry P. Warren.

The following creed is circulating among women, and though not officially adopted by any society, is winning thousands of individual subscribers: "We believe in woman's rights, above all in her right to be exempt from political duties. The overwhelming majority of us do not want to vote; never in the history of the world have political privileges or duties been thrust on the masses without their consent, and we number half the population. We demand a referendum to women as the only means of showing men positively whether we want to vote. A very petty minority of our number want to join with men in the aggressive and fighting work of the world."



The British malignants gave the world several additional pieces of evidence of their fitness to aid in making and enforcing the law, last week. They exploded a bomb in the historic church of St. Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Square, London, destroying a number of pews and two beautiful stained glass windows; and three bombs in Belmont church, Glasgow. One of the viragess was caught hiding in the cellar of a large mansion near Rutherglen, Scotland, with inflammables intended for the destruction of the building. Another attacked, with a butcher's cleaver which she had hidden in her cloak, a case of very valuable porcelain in the British Museum, and did considerable injury before the guards could seize her. Still more refined and womanly was the conduct of the notorious Mrs. Flora Drummond when arraigned in London for disorderly actions. She kept up such

a continual shrieking that nothing else could be heard in the court until she had been carried out, biting, kicking and yelling. Following her example, a couple of harridans put on trial for having explosives for felonious purposes, at Belfast, set up such a screaming, aided by a bevy of their supporters to the number of about forty, that the magistrate adjourned the hearing? Who can doubt that such people as these have every qualification for assisting in the making and observance of law? And the interesting point in this country is that the American Suffragettes miss no opportunity of honoring every British malignant who inflicts herself upon the good nature of the American Republic.

Suffragettes who wish to be treated (in the words of one of their leading writers) "as persons and citizens and not primarily as females," have an opportunity, in the war against Mexico, of realizing their desire to "stand shoulder to shoulder with men in the rough work of the world," by organizing a volunteer regiment. Gen. Rosalie Jones should make an efficient commander; Mrs. Belmont might probably act as paymaster, Mrs. Carrie Catt as leader of the music, and where could you find a more heavenly-minded chaplain than her reverence Dr. Anna Shaw? Perhaps Mr. Max Eastman might like to go along as vivandiere.

Albany Argus.



EX-SUFFRAGE EDITOR TO FARM.

Charles Lapworthy, who edited the Suffragette in London until Miss Christabel Pankhurst's fiery articles resulted in its suppression, arrived in New York yesterday with his wife and child on his way to the West, where he hopes to become a farmer. He said he had not been extremely strong for the suffrage cause, but had tried to keep the Suffragette running to demonstrate his belief in the freedom of the press.

Book Reviews and Notes

ANTHONY THE ABSOLUTE. The Century Co.

THIS story might quite as well have been entitled "Anthony the Absolutely Impossible," for the escapades of this Quixotic young man are most inconceivable. Through the mouth of his hero, the author fumbles with the subject of a single standard of morality for men and women, through the mouth of this impossible Anthony, who is so ingenuous that he compromises at every turn the woman he loves, and then is ready to tear the eyes out of anyone who casts the least slur on her.

The story is interesting for the reason that one is bound to find out whether the murder is finally accomplished or not. Anthony is an idealist in theory, but a good deal of a materialist in fact. And he is, in substance, a Feminist. As, for example, in conversation with Crocker, whose wife has deserted him (primarily for a career, incidentally with another man), he says:

"And knowing you both, I can see, oh so clearly, that she could never be happy with a man like you. She has ability, she has spirit, she has what they call temperament. She is an artist. And do you not know, man, that the artist must always be struggling toward expression * * * you cannot make a domestic drudge of such a woman. Of some women, yes! But not of the artist. You tried to do just that * * * And then she broke, all helpless, all dependent on you as she was—and risked everything to get away from you, because it was worse than death to her to be with you. Good God, man, can't you see that she was right in leaving you? Can't you see that it was the finest, bravest thing she could have done?"

Hurrah for Anthony, cry the Feminist ladies! For does he not uphold our

theory that woman's first duty is to herself, while husband and marriage vows may take the hindmost so long as they presume to interfere with her emancipation. The story leaves a bad taste and fails to prove anything.



Across Siberia Alone; an American Woman's Adventures. By Mrs. John Clarence Lee. New York: John Lane.

As we can think of the Sahara only as a vast desert of sand, so we have been accustomed to think of Siberia as a vast desert of ice, snow and desolation. We are learning better now, and also Siberia is doing better. It is more than an immense stockage of exiles from European Russia; more like a territory of civilization and cultivation, greatly advanced even since Kennan dwelt there in the tents of the telegraph party and Pumpelly found his way across it. The Russian Government, with great expense and labor, constructed a railway across Siberia (completed ten years ago), both to develop the country and to reach a port on the Pacific. Japan's unwarranted attack on her followed immediately, the sole motive being commercial rivalry. The government is now doubling the track of that road, and when the next conflict with Japan occurs the facilities for quickly concentrating troops and supplies will be such that Japan will face a very different task. Better than this, however, the construction of the railway makes possible a long line of villages, with outlying farmsteads and the operation of new mines, and the next generation will think of Siberia, Rus-